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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

A2

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/796,284	JUNG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Miranda Le	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07/05/07</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-23</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-23</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>08/22/07</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/05/07 has been entered.

2.   This communication is responsive to Amendment, filed 07/05/07.

Claims 1, 3-23 are pending in this application. This action is made non-Final.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   Applicants' Information Disclosure Statement, filed 02/05/2007, has been received,

entered into the record, and considered. See attached form PTO-1449.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless:
>
> (e) the invention was described in
>
> (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or
>
> (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only

if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such
treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Murase et al.

(US Patent No. 6,377,747).

Murase anticipated independent claim 18 by the following:

As per claim 18, Murase teaches a method of reproducing audio-visual data active data

associated with the audio-visual data the interactive data comprising a plurality of interactive

data respectively corresponding to a plurality of different natural languages, the method

comprising:

reading language information *(i.e. Flag values include information indicating whether

audio in a particular language is recorded, col. 30, line 65 to col. 31, line 8)* specifying the

plurality of different natural language of the plurality of interactive data *(i.e. This playback

device has reading means (7807, 7808) for reading management information from a data area of

the optical disc, col. 8, lines 1-15);*

reading one of the plurality of interactive data corresponding to a selected one of the

plurality of different natural languages specified by the read language information *(i.e. AV

stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream for the same video stream, but the

audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case

the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel

containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the

auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59); and*

interpreting and executing the read one of the plurality of interactive data *(i.e. When the

time indicated by the STC 51 and the SCR written to the pack header match, the pack is input to*

the demultiplexer 52. The demultiplexer 52 then interprets the stream ID in the packet header,

and passes the audio stream and video stream contained in the payload data to the appropriate

decoder buffers. The PTS and DTS are also read from the packet header, col. 4, lines 13-19).

As per claim 19, Murase teaches the method of claim 18, further comprising reproducing

a portion of the audio-visual data associated with the interpreted and executed one of the

plurality of interactive data *(i.e. When the time indicated by the STC 51 and the SCR written to*

the pack header match, the pack is input to the demultiplexer 52. The demultiplexer 52 then

interprets the stream ID in the packet header, and passes the audio stream and video stream

contained in the payload data to the appropriate decoder buffers. The PTS and DTS are also

read from the packet header, col. 4, lines 13-19).

As per claim 20, Murase teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the reading of one of

the plurality of interactive data comprises:

selecting one of the plurality of different natural languages specified by the read language

information that is the same as a natural language specified by language information stored in a

reproducing apparatus that is performing the method *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly*

comprises one audio stream for the same video stream, but the audio stream in this case

comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case the audio stream

contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel containing the main

audio (such as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data

of the sub channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59);

reading one of the plurality of interactive data corresponding to the natural language

specified by the stored language information *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises*

one audio stream for the same video stream, but the audio stream in this case comprises two

channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case the audio stream contains two

selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel containing the main audio (such

as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data of the sub

channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

As per claim 21, Murase teaches the method of claim 20k wherein the natural language

specified by the stored language information is a natural language that was specified by a user of

the reproducing apparatus *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream*

for the same video stream, but the audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main

and sub audio channels. In this case the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible

audio channels, a first audio channel containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a

second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second

language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

As per claim 22, Murase teaches the method of claim 20, wherein the stored language

information is language information specifying a natural language of a menu of the reproducing

apparatus, or a natural language of an audio stream to be reproduced by the reproducing

apparatus, or a natural language of a caption to be reproduced by the reproducing apparatus, or a

natural language of the interactive data to be read in the reading of one of the plurality of

interactive data *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream for the*

same video stream, but the audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub

audio channels. In this case the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible audio

channels, a first audio channel containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a

second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second

language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the
claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various
claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any
evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out
the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later
invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c)
and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7.   Claims 1, 5, 6, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murase

et al. (US Patent No. 6,377,747), in view of Hirayama et al. (US Patent No. 5,652,824).

As per claim 1, Murase teaches a reproducing method reproducing AV data in a

interactive mode using a reproducing apparatus, the method comprising:

reading language information *(i.e. Flag values include information indicating whether*

audio in a particular language is recorded, col. 30, line 65 to col. 31, line 8) indicating a

language used with contents contained in interactive data *(i.e. This playback device has reading*

means (7807, 7808) for reading management information from a data area of the optical disc,

col. 8, lines 1-15;

selecting and reading the interactive data made with the same language as player

language information set in the reproducing apparatus with reference to the read language

information *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream for the same*

video stream, but the audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio

channels. In this case the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a

first audio channel containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a second audio

channel containing the auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second language), col.

5, lines 52-59).

interpreting and executing the read interactive data *(i.e. When the time indicated by the*

STC 51 and the SCR written to the pack header match, the pack is input to the demultiplexer 52.

The demultiplexer 52 then interprets the stream ID in the packet header, and passes the audio

stream and video stream contained in the payload data to the appropriate decoder buffers. The

PTS and DTS are also read from the packet header, col. 4, lines 13-19).

Murase does not teach wherein the reading the language information comprises: opening

a startup file first read when the interactive mode is selected; and reading the language

information from the startup file.

Hirayama teaches the reading the language information comprises: opening a startup file

first read *(i.e. read management information, See Fig. 7)* when the interactive mode is selected

(i.e. disk installed, See Fig. 4); and reading the language information from the startup file *(i.e.*

Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Murase and Hirayama at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Murase to include the limitations as taught by Hirayama. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to decode the video information and reproduce any language information piece selected in view of Hirayama (col. 2, lines 22-24), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing a multilingual recording medium which facilitates the handling of an information source during reproduction, and which serves as an information source containing information in at least three languages as taught by Hirayama (col. 1, lines 44-50).

As per claim 5, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 1, wherein the selecting and reading the interactive data comprises finding player language information set in the reproducing apparatus from a system parameter table stored as a system parameter in the reproducing apparatus *(i.e. For example, when the user selects #0, description code 1 appears as shown in FIG. 4B. At this time, D1 (i.e., English) is selected for speech. When the user selects #2, D2 (Japanese) is selected for speech, col. 9, lines 1-4).*

As per claim 6, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 1, wherein the

selecting and reading interactive data comprises finding a system parameter SPRM 0 as player

language information that is set according to a DVD-Video standard in the reproducing

apparatus *(i.e. For example, when the user selects #0, description code 1 appears as shown in*

FIG. 4B. At this time, D1 (i.e., English) is selected for speech. When the user selects #2, D2

(Japanese) is selected for speech, col. 9, lines 1-4).

As per claim 23, Murase teaches the reproducing method of claim 18, wherein the

interactive data further comprises:

a plurality of loading files respectively corresponding to the plurality of different natural

languages of the plurality of interactive data, each of the loading files specifying an interactive

data file corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of different natural languages *(i.e. AV*

stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream for the same video stream, but the

audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case

the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel

containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the

auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59); and

a file listing the plurality of loading files in association with the language information

identifying the plurality of different natural languages of the plurality of interactive data *(i.e. AV*

stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises one audio stream for the same video stream, but the

audio stream in this case comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case

the audio stream contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel

containing the main audio (such as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the

auxiliary audio data of the sub channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

wherein the reading of the language information comprises reading the file and

identifying the interactive data file corresponding to each of the plurality of different natural

languages of the plurality of interactive data *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly comprises*

one audio stream for the same video stream, but the audio stream in this case comprises two

channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case the audio stream contains two

selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel containing the main audio (such

as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data of the sub

channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

wherein the reading of one of the plurality of interactive data comprises reading the

interactive data file identified in the reading of the language information as corresponding to the

selected of the plurality of different natural languages *(i.e. AV stream 2 in FIG. 42(b) similarly*

comprises one audio stream for the same video stream, but the audio stream in this case

comprises two channels, i.e., main and sub audio channels. In this case the audio stream

contains two selectively reproducible audio channels, a first audio channel containing the main

audio (such as a first language), and a second audio channel containing the auxiliary audio data

of the sub channel (such as a second language), col. 5, lines 52-59).

Murase does not teach a startup file.

Hirayama teaches a startup file *(i.e. read management information, See Fig. 7; Control*

information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded

in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit

contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of

language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an

audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of

Murase and Hirayama at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Murase to

include a startup file as taught by Hirayama. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated

to make this combination in order to decode the video information and reproduce any language

information piece selected in view of Hirayama (col. 2, lines 22-24), as doing so would give the

added benefit of providing a multilingual recording medium which facilitates the handling of an

information source during reproduction, and which serves as an information source containing

information in at least three languages as taught by Hirayama (col. 1, lines 44-50).

8.   Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsumagari

et al. (US Pub. No. 20030161615), in view of Hirayama et al. (US Patent No. 5,652,824).

As per claim 14, Tsumagari teaches a method of reproducing enhanced audio visual data

from an optical disk, comprising:

detecting enhanced audio visual (ENAV) data on the optical disk when an interactive

mode is selected *(i.e. Video player 100, and converts the contents of the interpreted DVD status*

signal into a corresponding property signal specified in ENAV contents 30 (30W) (e.g., converts

a DVD status signal which indicates that the current audio language is Japanese into a property

signal that designates Japanese as a language used by ENAV), [0112]) ([0381, 0382, 0383]);

selecting ENAV data based on the read language information *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]) ([0381, 0382, 0383]);*

executing the selected ENAV data *(i.e. ENAV engine 300 outputs ENAV contents playback data, [0180]) ([0381, 0382, 0383]); and*

reproducing corresponding audio visual data form the optical disk together with the selected ENAV data *(i.e. playing back recorded contents that include DVD-Video contents 10 and ENAV contents 30 from a DVD video disc, [0186]) ([0381, 0382, 0383]).*

Tsumagari does not teach reading language information from a startup file on the optical disk.

Hirayama teaches reading language information *(i.e. Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21)* from a startup file on the optical disk *(i.e. read management information, See Fig. 7).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Tsumagari and Hirayama at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Tsumagari to include the limitations as taught by Hirayama. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to decode the video information and reproducing any language information piece selected in view of Hirayama (col. 2, lines 22-24), as doing so

would give the added benefit of providing a multilingual recording medium which facilitates the

handling of an information source during reproduction and which serves as an information

source containing information in at least three languages as taught by Hirayama (col. 1, lines 44-

50).

As per claim 15, Hirayama teaches the method of claim 14, further comprising:

comparing the read language information with a player language information stored in a system

parameter table *(i.e. For example, when the user selects #0, description code 1 appears as shown*

in FIG. 4B. At this time, D1 (i.e., English) is selected for speech. When the user selects #2, D2

(Japanese) is selected for speech, col. 9, lines 1-4).

As per claim 16, Hirayama teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the reproducing

comprises reproducing corresponding audio visual data from the optical disk together with the

selected AV data in the interactive mode *(i.e. Control information indicating the data*

arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the management area. A

plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit contains video information,

and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of language information related

to the video information. Each language information piece has an audio identification data, col.

2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches ENAV data *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into ENAV*

playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065])

As per claim 17, Tsumagari teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the reproducing comprises reproducing corresponding audio visual data from the optical disk together with the selected ENAV data in a non interactive mode *(i.e. CSS parser verifies and parses CSS style sheet grammar and builds @rules and style rule sets list. .CSS parser receives inline style information from XHTML parser or external CSS style sheet indicated by XHTML parser's style sheet link information, [0400]).*

9.   Claims 3, 4, 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murase et al. (US Patent No. 6,377,747)), in view of Hirayama et al. (US Patent No. 5,652,824), and further in view of Tsumagari et al. (US Pub. No. 20030161615).

As per claim 3, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 1, wherein the reading the language information from the startup file comprises reading language information recorded, from a startup file *(i.e. Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).*

Murase and Hirayama do not teach:

an element linking a loading information file;

a corresponding enhanced audio visual (ENAV) application.

Tsumagari teaches:

an element linking a loading information file *(i.e. XHTML parser's style sheet link*

information, [0400]);

a corresponding enhanced audio visual (ENAV) application *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can*

be classified into ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of

Murase, Hirayama, and Tsumagari at the time the invention was made to modify the system of

Murase to include the limitations as taught by Tsumagari. One of ordinary skill in the art would

be motivated to make this combination in order to allow users to play back the contents (movie

or music) of each VTS by a method different from VMG/VTSI prepared by the provider in view

of Tsumagari ([0064]), as doing so would give the added benefit of an enhanced navigation

system that uses a digital information medium complying with the DVD-Video standard as

taught by Tsumagari ([0003]).

As per claim 4, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 1, wherein the

reading the language information comprises reading language information indicating

respectively the language used in a plurality of applications, each of which includes substantially

similar contents and is made with a different language from the other applications, in order to

reproduce AV data in the interactive mode, from the startup file *(i.e. Control information*

indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the

management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit

contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of

language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an

audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Murase and Hirayama do not teach ENAV applications.

Tsumagari teaches ENAV applications *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into*

ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of

Murase, Hirayama, and Tsumagari at the time the invention was made to modify the system of

Murase to include the limitations as taught by Tsumagari. One of ordinary skill in the art would

be motivated to make this combination in order to allow the user to play back the contents

(movie or music) of each VTS by a method different from VMG/VTSI prepared by the provider

in view of Tsumagari ([0064]), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing an

enhanced navigation system that uses a digital information medium complying with the DVD-

Video standard as taught by Tsumagari ([0003]).

As per claim 7, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 3, wherein the

selecting and reading the interactive data comprises reading files belonging to the corresponding

application with reference to a loading information file informing location information of the

files belonging to the corresponding application *(i.e. Control information indicating the data*

arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded in the management area. A

plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit contains video information,

and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of language information related

to the video information. Each language information piece has an audio identification data, col.

2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches ENAV applications *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into*

ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]).

As per claim 8, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 3, wherein the

reading the language information further comprises comparing the language information with the

player language information and selecting one among a plurality of applications *(i.e. Control*

information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is recorded

in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each data unit

contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three pieces of

language information related to the video information. Each language information piece has an

audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches ENAV applications *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into*

ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]).

As per claim 9, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 3, wherein the

reading the language information further comprises parsing the language information recorded

(i.e. Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of

languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data

area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at

least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language

information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches using the element linking the loading information file included in the

corresponding ENAV applications *(i.e. ENAV contents 30 can be classified into ENAV playback*

information, and the data body of ENAV contents, [0065]).

As per claim 10, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 9, wherein the

reading the language information further comprises parsing the language information recorded

(i.e. Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of

languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data

area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at

least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language

information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches an element that stores a condition selecting a linked loading

information file, included in the element linking the loading information file *(i.e. ENAV contents*

30 can be classified into ENAV playback information, and the data body of ENAV contents,

[0065]).

As per claim 11, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 8, wherein the

reading the language information comprising parsing the language information recorded *(i.e.*

Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of languages is

recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data area. Each

data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at least three

pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language information

piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches using a "name" property and a "value" property in an element that

stores a condition selecting a linked loading information file, included in the element linking the

loading information file *(i.e. CSS parser verifies and parses CSS style sheet grammar and builds*

@rules and style rule sets list. CSS parser receives inline style information from XHTML parser

or external CSS style sheet indicated by XHTML parser's style sheet link information, [0400]).

As per claim 12, Hirayama teaches the reproducing method of claim 8, wherein the

reading the language information further comprises parsing the language information recorded

(i.e. Control information indicating the data arrangement of the data area and types of

languages is recorded in the management area. A plurality of data units are recorded in the data

area. Each data unit contains video information, and pieces of audio information including at

least three pieces of language information related to the video information. Each language

information piece has an audio identification data, col. 2, lines 11-21).

Tsumagari teaches using a "name" property and a "value" property in the element linking

the loading information file *(i.e. CSS parser verifies and parses CSS style sheet grammar and*

builds @rules and style rule sets list. CSS parser receives inline style information from XHTML

parser or external CSS style sheet indicated by XHTML parser's style sheet link information,

[0400]).

10.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murase et al. (US

Patent No. 6,377,747)), in view of Hirayama et al. (US Patent No. 5,652,824), and further in

view of Tsumagari et al. (US Pub. No. 20030161615), and further in view of Kou (US Patent No.

6,661,466).

As per claim 13, Murase, Hirayama, Tsumagari do not teach the reproducing method of

claim 3, wherein the reading the language information comprises parsing the language

information recorded in a language code with two characters according to an ISO 639 standard.

However, Kou teaches the reading the language information comprises parsing the

language information recorded in a language code with two characters according to an ISO 639

standard *(i.e. using the ISO.sub.-- 639_language_code definitions, col. 7, line 58 to col. 8, line*

11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of

Murase, Hirayama, Tsumagari and Kou at the time the invention was made to modify the system

of Murase, Hirayama, Tsumagari to include the reading the language information comprises

parsing the language information recorded in a language code with two characters according to

an ISO 639 standard as taught by Kou. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to

make this combination in order to determine if an audio component compatible with the natural

language in view of Kou, as doing so would give the added benefit of automatically setting a

natural language default selection in a video presentation device and facilitating easy

manufacturing adjustments to accommodate a variety of possible natural language preferences

that exist among different geographical areas as taught by Kou (Summary).

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-23 have been considered but are moot

in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

12.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's
disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Miranda Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-4112. The
examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, John R. Cottingham, can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax number to this Art
Unit is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be
directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent
Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications
may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished
applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR
system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private
PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Miranda Le
September 12, 2007